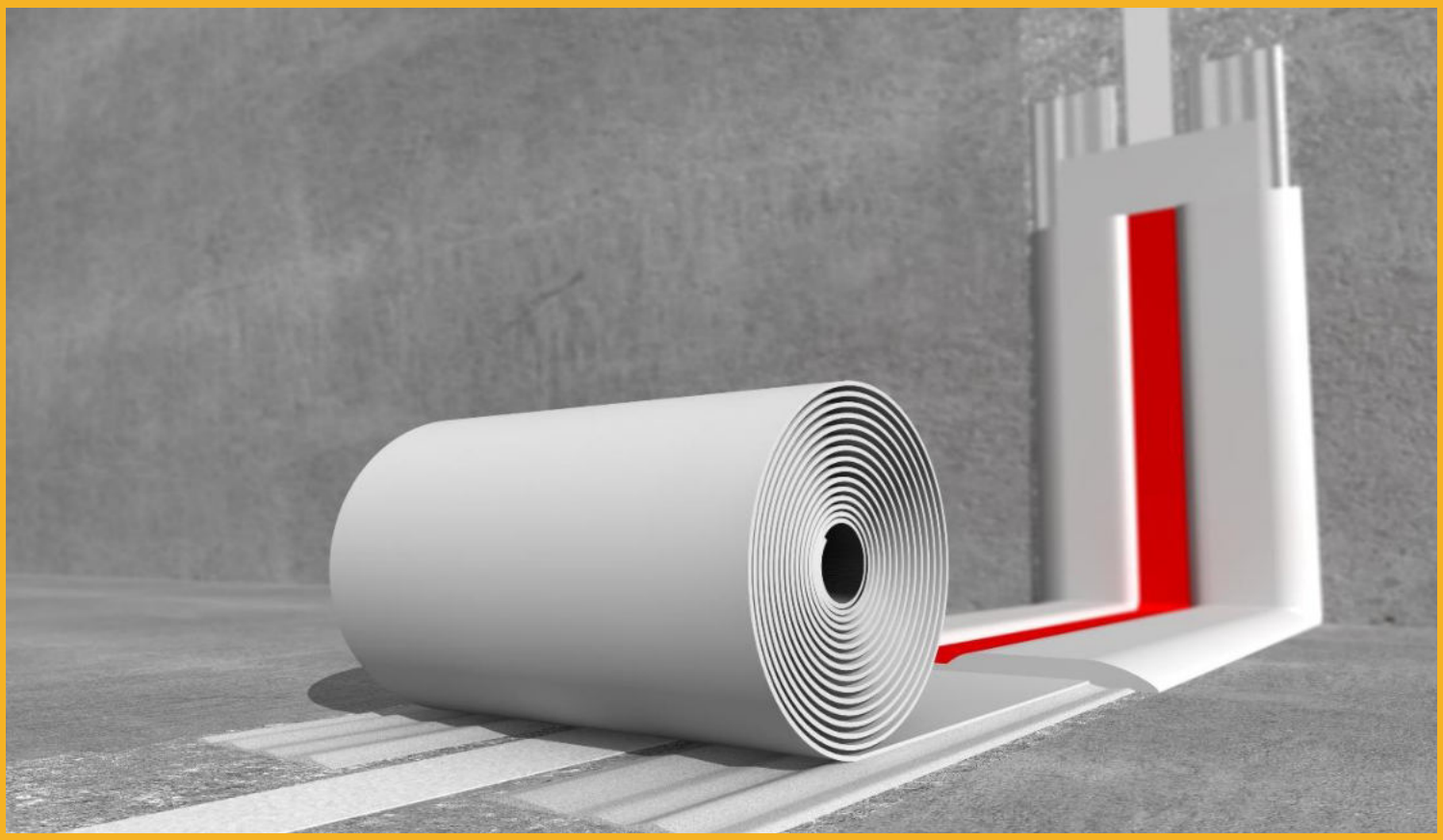


METHOD STATEMENT
Sikadur Combiflex® SG System

18.12.2018 / VERSION 3 / SIKA SERVICES AG / ALEX BURMAN

BUILDING TRUST

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

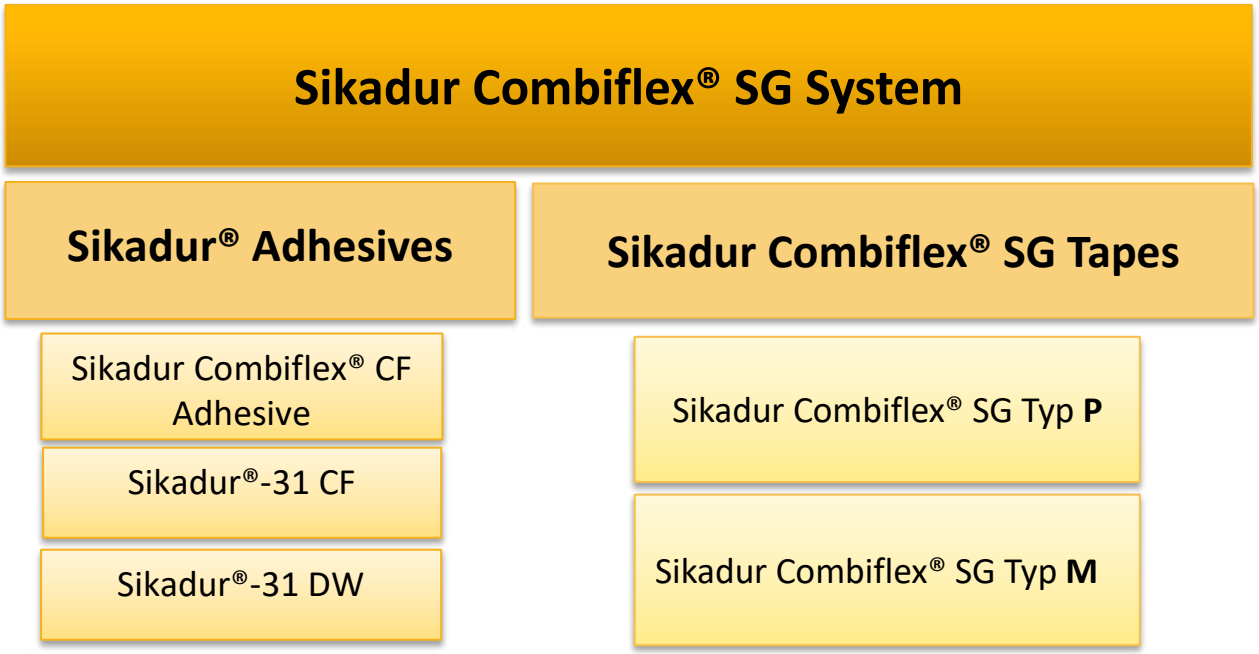
1. SCOPE

This Method Statement describes the system and application of Sikadur Combiflex® SG systems.

2. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The Sikadur Combiflex® SG system is a high performance joint and crack sealing system for construction joints, expansion (movement) joints, connection joints or cracks. The system allows variable and high levels of movement in one or more directions, whilst maintaining a high quality watertight seal.

The Sikadur Combiflex® SG system consists of a modified flexible Polyolefin (FPO) waterproofing tape, with advanced adhesion properties and a range of different special Sikadur® epoxy adhesives for use in different types of applications and conditions.



USES

The Sikadur Combiflex® SG system is versatile and suitable for use wherever water and moisture can penetrate into the structure from the outside.

Sealing all types of joints and cracks in many different structures and applications including:

- Tunnels and culverts
- Hydroelectric power plants
- Sewage treatment plants
- Basements
- Water retaining structures
- Drinking water reservoirs
- Swimming pools

Sealing of:

- Movement joints
- Construction joints

- Pipe penetration
- Cracks
- Building components where differential settlement is expected

Characteristics/Advantages

- Versatile system suitable for many difficult situations
- High flexible - high crack and joint bridging ability
- Advanced adhesion, no activation on site required
- Good chemical resistance
- Easy and simple to install
- Suitable for dry and damp concrete substrates
- Weathering and UV-resistant
- Root penetration resistant
- Performs well within a wide range of temperatures
- Different grades of adhesive available
- Plasticiser-free
- Hot air weldable
- Can be used in contact with potable/drinking water

LIMITATIONS

- The Sikadur Combiflex® SG system products must only be applied in accordance with their intended use.
- Local product (i.e. Sikadur®-31) differences may result in performance variations. The most recent and relevant local Product Data Sheets (PDS) and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) shall apply.
- The Sikadur Combiflex® SG system must only be installed by Sika trained and approved applicators.
- Solvents such as Sika Colma® Cleaner do **not** improve the welding properties.
- If joints are to be subjected to water pressure, the tape must be supported in the joint by i.e. hard foam or joint sealant is recommended.
- The Sikadur Combiflex® SG Tape must be protected from mechanical damage.
- The Sikadur Combiflex® SG Tape **cannot** be welded to the Sikaplan® WT (FPO-Membrane) or Sikaplan® WP (PVC-Membrane).

REFERENCES

To ensure the correct application of all components of the *Sikadur Combiflex® SG System*, please also refer to the following documents for each system component:

- PDS (Product Data Sheet)
- SDS (Safety Data Sheet)

3. PRODUCTS

The Sikadur Combiflex® SG system consists of the flexible / elastic waterproofing tapes Sikadur Combiflex® SG and a range of defined Sikadur® adhesives for different applications and conditions.

3.1 SIKADUR COMBIFLEX® SG TAPES

The Sikadur Combiflex® SG tapes are flexible / elastic preformed waterproofing tapes based on modified flexible Polyolefin (FPO) with excellent adhesion to Sikadur® epoxy adhesives.

Sikadur Combiflex® SG - TYPE P

	Sikadur Combiflex® SG-10 P	Sikadur Combiflex® SG-20 P
Tape thickness [mm]	1.0	2.0
Tape width [mm]	100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500, 1000, 2000	150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500, 1000, 2000
Tape lenght [m]	25	25

Sikadur Combiflex® SG - TYPE M

With temporary red middle strip for easier application in movement joints

	Sikadur Combiflex® SG-10 M	Sikadur Combiflex® SG-20 M
Tape thickness [mm]	1.0	2.0
Tape width [mm]	100*, 150, 200*, 250, 300	150, 200*, 250, 300
Tape lenght [m]	25	25

*Options are available as stock items, please contact Customer Service for availability of other versions.

3.2 SIKADUR® ADHESIVES

To achieve a durable, watertight connection between the Sikadur Combiflex® SG tape and the substrate, a range of Sikadur® epoxy resin based adhesives are used.

Sikadur Combiflex® CF Adhesive

Light grey 2- component epoxy resin based

- Optimum workability and ease of finishing
- Provides a smooth surface finish
- Normal and rapid hardening grades available

Packaging

- 6 kg units (A+B) combined pack or
- 20 kg units part A
- 10 kg units part B

Sikadur®-31 CF

Light grey 2- component epoxy resin based

- For use where a higher layer thickness is required
- Normal, slow and rapid hardening grades available

Packaging

- 6 kg units (A+B) combined pack or
- 20 kg unit part A
- 10 kg unit part

Sikadur®-31 DW

Grey 2- component epoxy resin based

- For installation where approval for contact with potable / drinking water is required
- Normal and rapid hardening grades available

Packaging

- 6 kg units (A+B) combined pack
- 30 kg units part A
- 10 kg units part B

3.3 CONSUMPTION

Strip Width [mm]	Strip Thickness [mm]	Approx. Consumption* [kg/m']
100	1	0,7
150	1	1,0
200	1	1,2
250	1	1,4
150	2	1,1
200	2	1,4
250	2	1,7

* Effective consumption depends on the surface roughness.

3.4 MATERIALS STORAGE

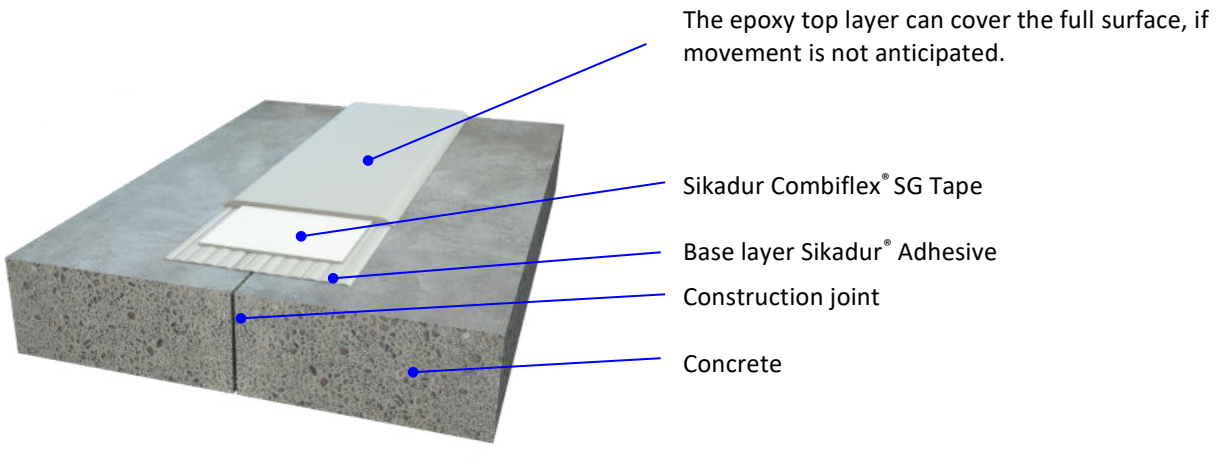
The product must be stored in original, unopened and undamaged sealed packaging in dry conditions. Opened and unprotected rolls must be used within 2 months. Always refer to packaging. Refer to specific information contained in the product data sheet regarding minimum and maximum storage temperatures.

4. SYSTEM BUILD / DESIGN DETAILS

4.1 CONSTRUCTION JOINTS AND STATIC CRACKS

Construction joints (or connection joint) are formed by the operational subdivision of structures into sections, such as for the daily completion of concreting stages (also called “day work joints”).

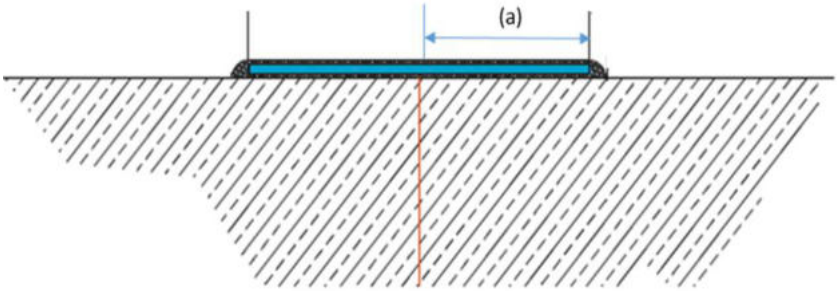
Static cracks occur due to differential movement such as settlement or other loads and stresses imposed on sections or elements of the structure etc.



Dimensions of Sikadur Combiflex® SG System

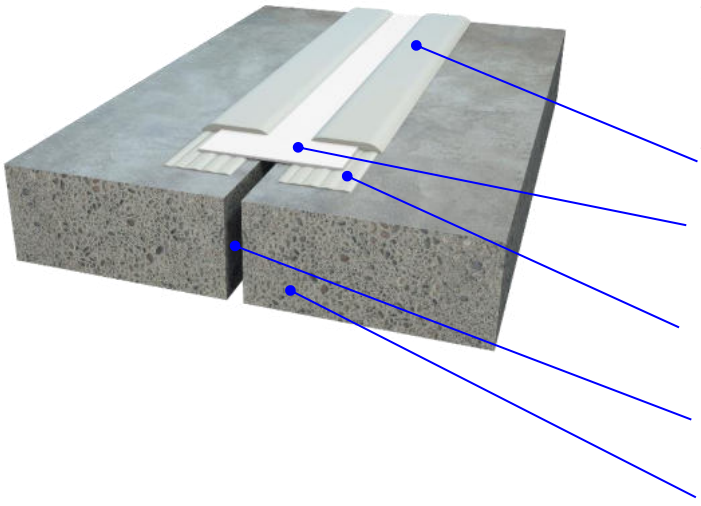
	Water pressure			
	0 bar	< 0,5 bar	≤ 2,0 bar	≤ 4,0 bar
Tape thickness	1 mm	1 mm	1 mm	2mm
Epoxy bonding width (a)	≥ 50 mm	≥ 75 mm	≥ 100 mm	≥ 150 mm

- Joint waterproofing membrane 1 mm thick is specified for sealing joints under limited stress
- Negative water pressure only up to 0.5 bar without support.



4.2 MOVEMENT JOINTS

Movement or expansion joints separate structural elements and compensate for movements caused by the effects of heat, ground settlement or loads imposed on the structure.



The expansion zone must remain open in the centre for movements (use Sikadur-Combiflex SG Tape Type M with temporary red middle strip), if movement is not anticipated the top layer can be fully covered;

Top layer Sikadur® Adhesive

Sikadur Combiflex® SG Tape (sealing tape with clear expansion zone)

Base layer Sikadur® Adhesive

Movement joint

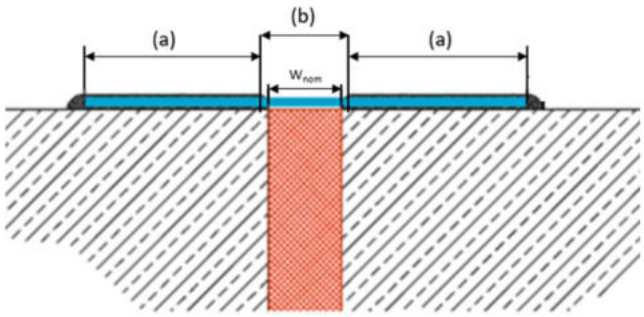
Concrete

Dimensions of Movement Joint with Sikadur Combiflex® SG System

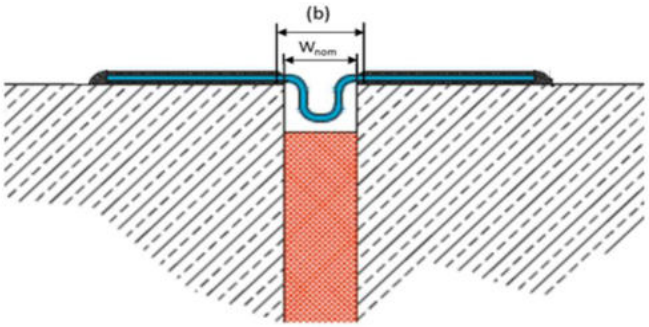
	Water pressure			
	0 bar	< 0,5 bar	≤ 2,0 bar	≤ 4,0 bar (tested with 20mm expansion)
Tape thickness	1 mm	2 mm	2 mm	2mm
Epoxy bonding width (a)	≥ 50 mm	≥ 75 mm	≥ 100 mm	≥ 150 mm
Expansion area without adhesive - free expansion area (b), include joint width (W_{nom}) plus constructive chamfer edge Max. allowable expansion under permanent load of the free expansion area • 25% with 2mm thick Sikadur Combiflex® SG tape • 10% with 1mm thick Sikadur Combiflex® SG tape				
Expansion joints W_{nom} ≤ 10 mm	≥ 25 mm	≥ 25 mm	≥ 25 mm	≥ 25 mm
Expansion joints W_{nom} ≤ 20 mm	≥ 50 mm	≥ 50 mm	≥ 50 mm	≥ 50 mm
Expansion joints W_{nom} > 20 mm	Create a loop or Sika Waterbar® (only with 2mm thick tape)	Create a loop or Sika Waterbar®	Create a loop or Sika Waterbar®	Use of Sika Waterbar®

- Joint waterproofing membrane 1 mm thick is specified for sealing joints under limited stress
- At high water pressure (over 0,5 bar) must have suitable mechanical support (joint filler i.e. hardfoam) to prevent it bulging / ballooning
- Negative water pressure only up to 0.5 bar without support.

Expansion joint with small movements

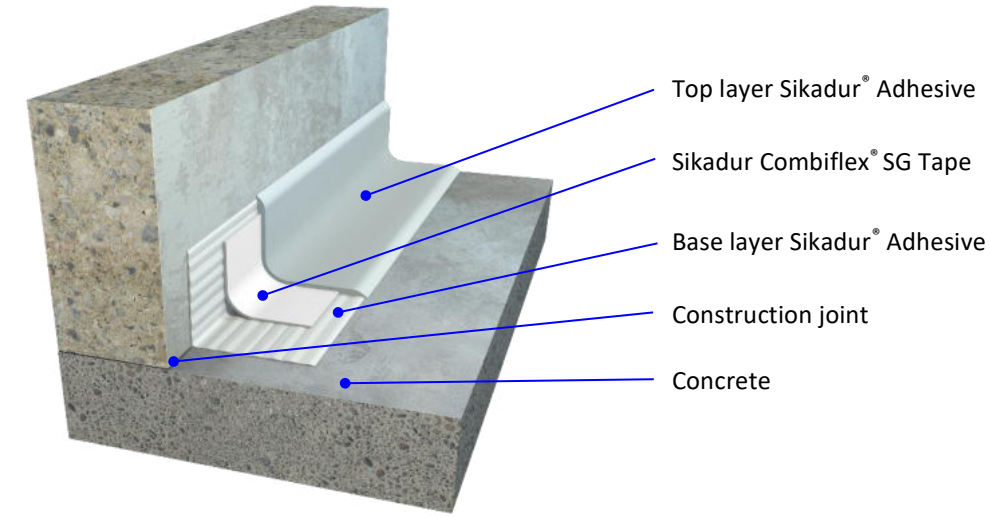


Expansion joint with larger movements



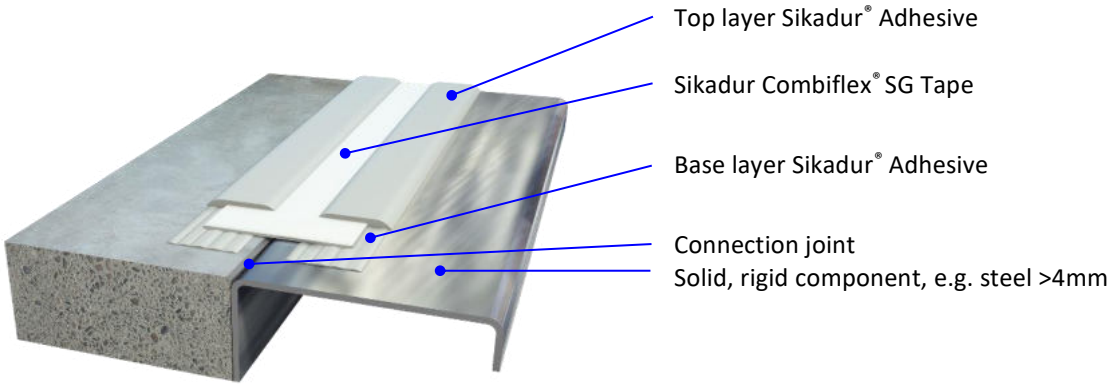
4.3 GENERAL DETAILS

- **Angled / coved installation**

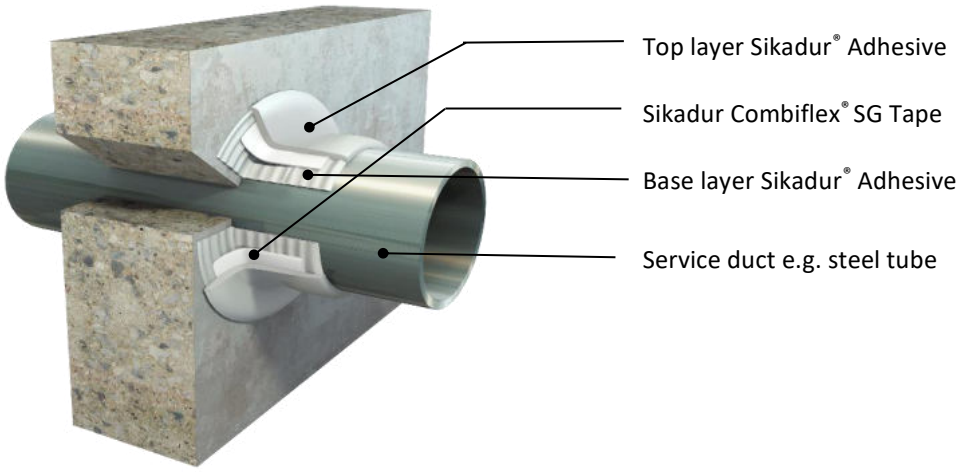


Where there is mechanical impact anticipated, the Sikadur Combiflex® SG Tape should be protected by filling behind the coving and additional surface protection as necessary

- **Connection joints** (e.g. connections to lift shafts, steel beams etc.)



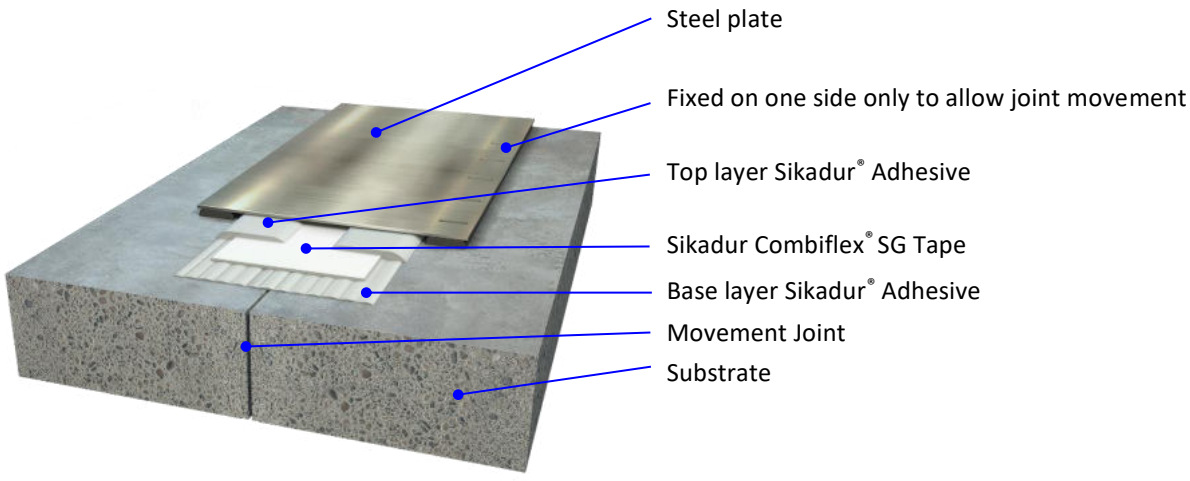
Pipe penetrations



Note:

- Basement wall with power and water services entry ducts
- Check adhesion of the epoxy on the service ducts / pipes (alternatively check adhesion on their clamped connections as appropriate)

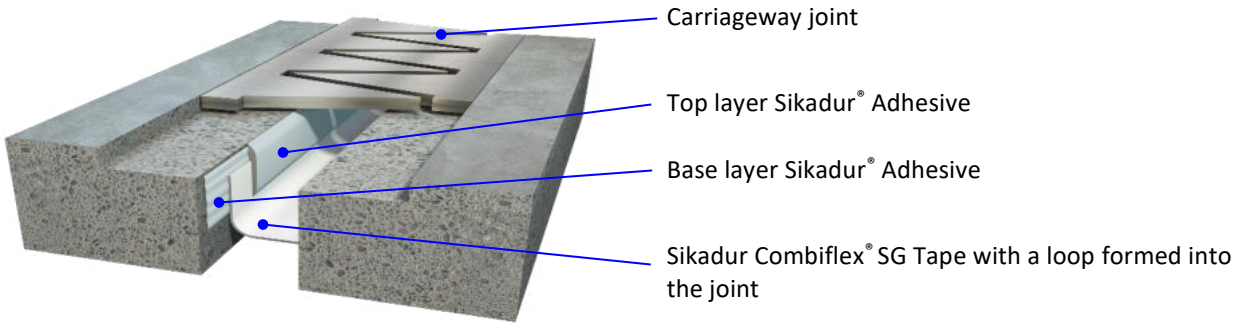
Mechanically protected installation



Note:

- Expansion joints in trafficked areas
- Protect the movable side cushion if necessary

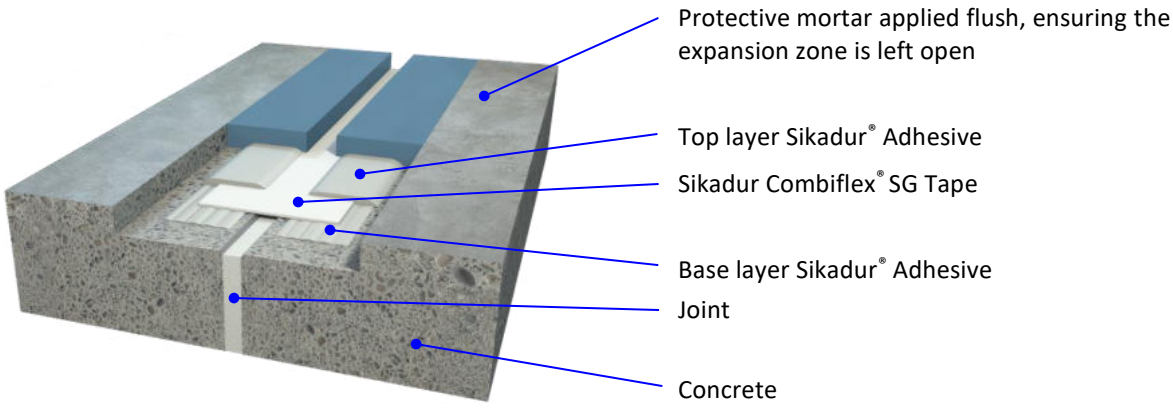
Carriageway joints



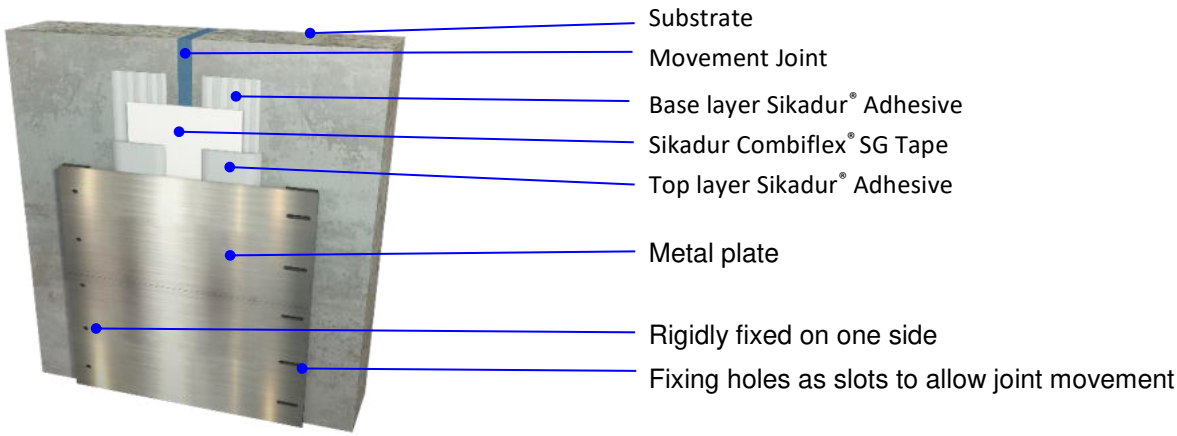
Note:

- Typical for use on bridge deck joints or on multi-storey car park deck joints

Concealed or flush installation



Support for joints with negative pressure



Note:

- e.g. external basement walls

5. APPLICATION / INSTALLATION

5.1 INSTALLATION CONDITIONS

Frist of all make sure that the appropriate type of adhesive is used, according to the following ambient temperature range:

Sikadur® Combiflex® CF Adhesive	Sikadur®-31 CF:	Sikadur®-31 DW:
Type Normal: from +10°C to +30°C	Type Slow: from +25°C to +45°C	Type Normal: from +10°C to +30°C
Type Rapid: from +5°C to +15°C	Type Normal: from +10°C to +30°C	Type Rapid: from +5°C to +20°C
	Type Rapid: from +5°C to +20°C	

Check the substrate, ambient temperatures and humidity before you start with the installation.

- **Substrate moisture content**: Dry, or mat damp, with no standing water
  When applied to mat damp concrete or cementious substrate, brush the adhesive well into substrate.
- **Relative humidity of air:** 85% Maximum (at +25°C)
- **Dew Point:** Avoid condensation, the substrate must be at least 3°C above the dew point.

5.2 SURFACE PREPARATION

Substrate surface preparation is one of the most important criteria for good adhesion with resin systems such as the Sikadur® epoxy adhesives, which have excellent adhesion on many different substrates correctly prepared as follows:

Requirements for the substrate prior to preparation:

The substrate must fulfill certain requirements before applying the adhesion, including:

- Hardened and of sufficient compressive strength, minimum 25 N/mm^2 and minimal pull strength 1.5 N/mm^2
- Moisture content of ≤ 4% (by weight) and minimum surface temperature +5 °C
  Includes the dew point: Surface temperature has to be ≥ 3 °C above the dew point
- Sound, even, level and without surface defects (such as blowholes, voids, honeycombing, cracks, protrusions, etc.)
- Clean, free of any contaminants that could prevent or reduce adhesion (such as release agents, oil, greases, fuel etc.) and free of any loose or friable particles, dust and dirt etc.

Surface preparation:

Concrete, cement mortar, natural stone:
These substrates must be mechanically prepared e.g. by blast cleaning, to be free from any cement laitance, damaged concrete, old surface treatments or coatings and then all loose or friable particles must be removed to achieve a contaminant free, open textured surface.

Construction Steel (Grade 37):
Blastcleaning or equivalent mechanical means followed by thorough vacuum / dust removal. Avoid dew point conditions during application.

V2A-Stainless Steel (WN 1.4301):
Light grinding followed by thorough vacuum/dust removal. Avoid dew point conditions during application.

Polyester, epoxy resin, ceramic and, glass substrates:
Light abrasive roughening followed by thorough vacuum/dust removal.
Do not apply to siliconised or silicone oil treated substrates (debonding agent). Avoid dew point conditions during application.

5.3 MIXING

Pre-batched units:

Stir each component and then mix parts A+B together in the Part A tin for at least 2minutes with a resin mortar mixing paddle attached to a slow speed electric drill (max. 500 rpm) until the material becomes smooth in consistency and a uniform grey colour. Avoid aeration while mixing. Then, pour the whole mix into a clean container and stir again for approx. 1 more minute at low speed to keep air entrapment at a minimum. Mix only that quantity which can be used within its pot life.

Bulk packaging, i.e. non pre-batched units:

First, stir each part thoroughly. Add the parts in the correct proportions to a suitable mixing container and mix using an electric low speed mixer as outlined above for the pre-batched units.

5.4 INSTALLATION METHOD

The surface preparation according to chapter 5.2:

The concrete must be structurally sound and clean. Mechanically remove cement laitance, loose or friable areas, old coatings etc. (scabble, blast clean, abrade etc).
Pre-fill and level any larger surface holes and voids with suitable epoxy products or other compatible materials. Re-profile large uneven areas in the same way.

The cleaned surface must be free from dust, oil and grease etc.
The substrate must be as dry as possible before and during the application and curing. Otherwise a special grade of epoxy adhesive suitable for damp substrates must be used.

Masking tape

For installation on expansion joints or cracks > 1 mm the centre of the tape must not be “bonded” to the joint filler or substrate. In these situations, apply masking tape on top of the joint / crack and on both outer sides of the prepared joint / crack area before applying the adhesive.

Tape preparation

If there is any dirt on the tapes clean their surface with a clean, dry or damp cloth.

Use water and no solvents for this cleaning.

Check the integrity of the Sikadur Combiflex® SG Tapes to ensure that there is no damage from storage and transport. Removed any damaged sections if necessary.

Note: No activation of the Sikadur Combiflex® SG Tapes is required on site.

Mixing (according to chapter 5.3)

Component B is added to component A and mixed with a low-speed mixer until the mixture is fully homogeneous and uniform in colour. Follow the epoxy manufacturer’s product data sheet and mix as instructed including the safety precautions on the label.

Base layer of Sikadur® adhesive

Apply the mixed Sikadur® adhesive on both sides of the joint / crack onto the prepared substrate using a suitable brush, trowel or spatula. If the concrete substrate is damp, force the adhesive firmly into the substrate. The thickness of this layer of adhesive should be minimum ~2 mm and the width on each side of the joint / crack at least minimum 50 mm (see tables in section 4).

Before placing the Sikadur Combiflex® SG Tapes remove the masking tape with epoxy on top of the central expansion joint / crack area.

Sikadur Combiflex® SG Tape application

Apply the Sikadur Combiflex® SG tape within the open time of the adhesive. Press the tape firmly, without entrapping air, into the adhesive using a suitable roller. The adhesive should be squeezed out on both sides of the tape.

For expansion joints / cracks > 1 mm apply the Sikadur Combiflex® SG-10/-20 M Tape with the central red strip facing upwards or use a separate masking tape.

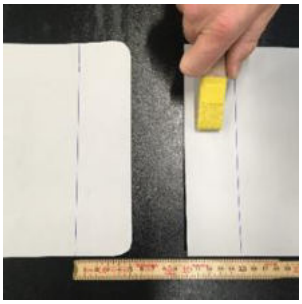
In situations with high joint movement, place the tape into the joint as a loop.

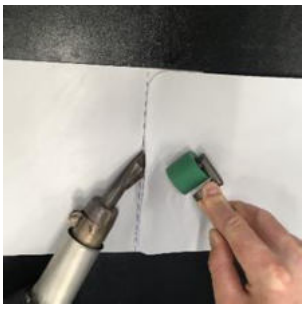
Top layer of Sikadur® adhesive

Let the base layer of the Sikadur® adhesive stiffen and begin to harden before the top layer is applied. Apply the top layer of adhesive at a thickness of > 1 mm on both sides of the joint / crack, producing a fully covering layer which tapers outwards to almost zero.

Remove masking tape and red middle strip

Remove the outer edge masking tapes, then remove the red middle strip as long as epoxy fresh to ensure a neat and precise detail.





Tape connections

The Sikadur Combiflex® SG Tape ends are connected by hot air thermal welding. The welding area **must** be prepared by abrading and roughening the surface with sandpaper.

Roughen the tapes **only** in the welding areas otherwise their adhesive bond can be affected.

All Sikadur Combiflex® SG Tape welded overlaps have to be 5 cm. The corners of the overlap were chamfered.

Mechanical protection

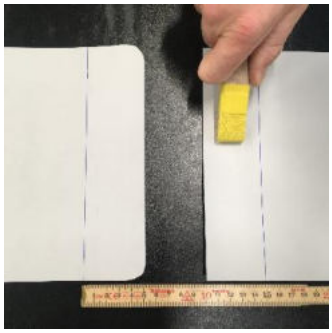
The joint sealing tape must be protected from mechanical damage throughout the construction phase. Metal strips, rubber mats or extruded foam polystyrene sheets etc. can be used.

Protect the tapes during construction and service from any sustained temperatures over 80°C.

Notes for application

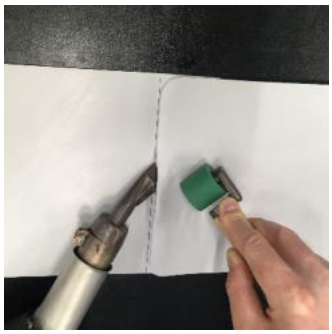
- If the joints are to be subjected to positive hydrostatic water pressure, the Sikadur Combiflex® SG tape must be supported in the joint. Hard foam filler or an extended joint sealant is recommended.
- For exposure to negative water pressure from outside, the Sikadur Combiflex® SG tape must be secured with a steel plate fixed on one side of the joint (> 0.5 bar).
- If a bituminous wearing layer is to be installed on top of the Sikadur Combiflex® SG System, then the Sikadur Combiflex® SG has to be protected with against the high temperature of the hot bitumen. If necessary apply the bitumen in layers and allow them to cool in-between.
- The Sikadur Combiflex® SG Tapes must be protected from mechanical damage.
- The Sikadur Combiflex® SG Tapes cannot be connected to the Sikaplan® WT or Sikaplan® WP membranes by hot air welding. (Use Sikaplan® WT/WP tapes – as an alternative – refer to the local Sika Technical Department for advice)

6. WELDING INSTRUCTION



The Sikadur Combiflex® SG tape ends are connected by hot air thermal welding.

- The welding area **must** be prepared by abrading and roughening the surface with scotch-brite pads or sandpaper. Roughen the tapes in the welding area **only** otherwise their adhesive bond can be affected.
- Welding temperature: 380-400°C
- Welding parameters, such as speed and temperature shall be established with trials on site, prior to any welding
- Overlaps to be 50 mm
- Hand welding in the overlap area is carried out in three steps.
  1. Spot weld the overlap
  2. Pre-weld: weld the rear overlap area so that a 20 mm flap (using a 20 mm nozzle) remains for the final welding
  3. Final weld; weld the remaining flap. Guide the roller at a distance of 20 mm parallel to the air outlet of the welding nozzle. Roll the pressure roller fully across the seam.
- Solvents such as Sika® Colma Cleaner do not improve the welding properties



6.1 EQUIPMENT - TOOLS

Professional tools and equipment are required for safe application and to produce a watertight joint / detailing installation.

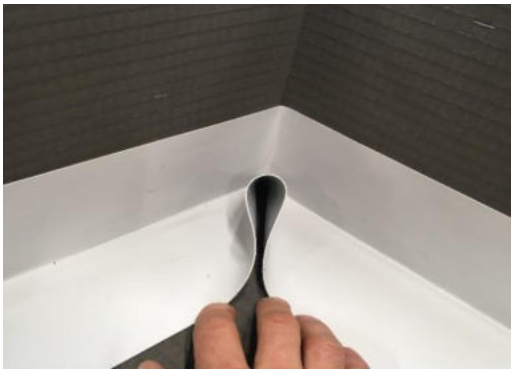
Application of the Sikadur® adhesive

- Mixing paddle (twisted bar – non air entraining)
- Trowel / spatula / brush
- Masking tape

Welding equipment

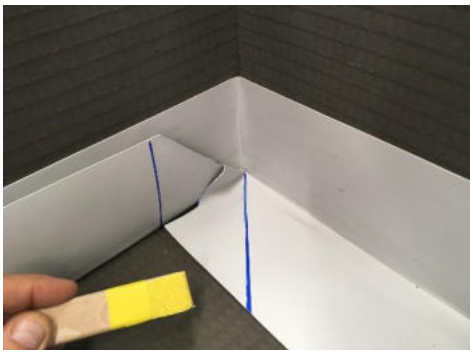
- Sandpaper / scotch bride pads
- Hot air gun for tape welding
- Wire brush to clean the hot air gun.
- Roller to apply pressure whilst welding

6.2 INSIDE CORNER



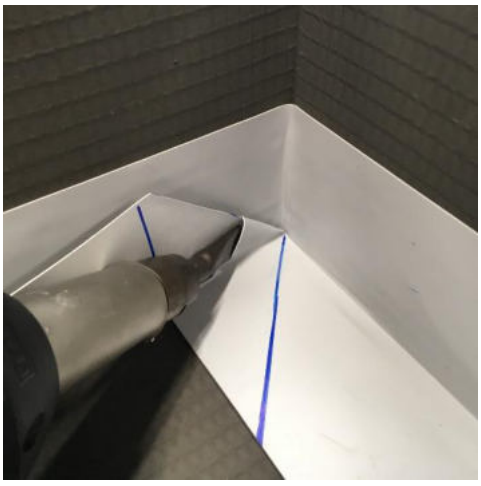
Place the tape centered into the edge. Fold the protruding tape in the corner centered that the tape fit properly.

Place the tape centered into the edge. Lift up one horizontal side and fit the crease in the edge.



Cut the crease but keep the crease in the corner minimum 50mm (as showed in the picture).

Roughen the overlapping /welding area including the crease in the corner (with sandpaper) to prepare for welding.



Weld the corner detail with hot air welding gun.

First weld the crease in the corner and press it firmly together (to prevent any air pockets / hollows).

Than weld the overlap to create the inside corner.

Important Note:

To prevent heat accumulation in the corner, do not overheat the Sikadur Combiflex® SG Tape.

Lay down the overlap that the corner fit properly. Weld the overlap firmly together.

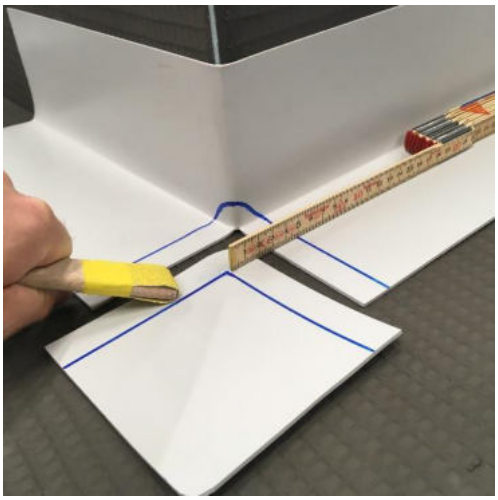
Important Note:

To prevent heat accumulation in the corner, do not overheat the Sikadur Combiflex® SG Tape.

Weld and press the overlap from inside the corner to outside to prevent any voids and channels.

Check carefully the welded seams a screwdriver on both sides (if accessable).

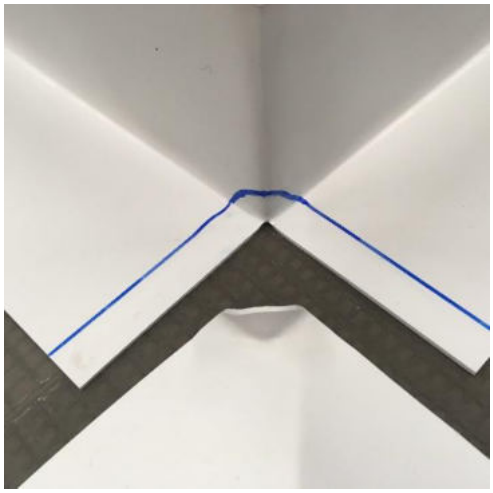
6.3 OUTSIDE CORNER



Place the tape centered into the edge. Cut it in the corner by 90° angle.

Prepare an extra rectangular tape piece to complete the corner. Include a minimum overlap of the tape pieces of 20 mm.

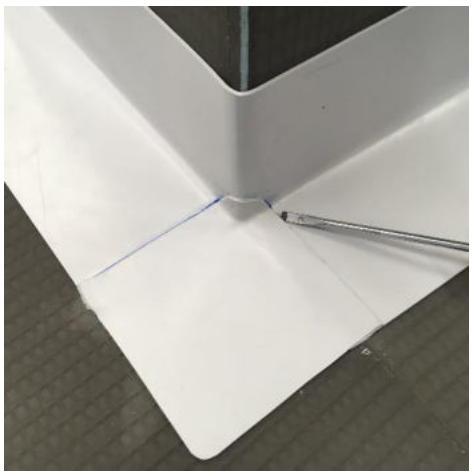
Roughen the overlapping/welding area with sandpaper.



Heat and form gently the corner end. (not to much heat and slowly).

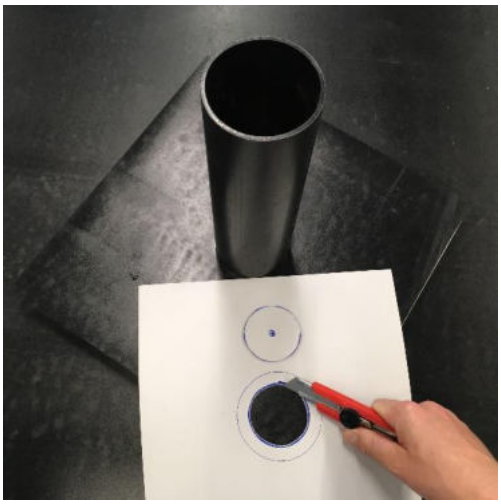
Fix the extra tape piece with the corner end in position and spot weld it.

Weld firmly the extra tape piece to the following tape.



Check carefully the welded seams with a screwdriver on both sides (if accessable).

6.4 PIPE PENETRATION



The pipe penetration will be sealed by a sleeve collar made of two pieces a bottom square and a sleeve piece.

Note: For a proper welding the use of a 2mm thick tape is recommended.

First the bottom square:

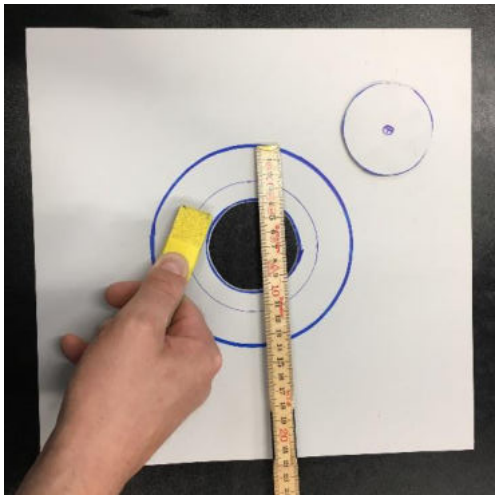
Cut a suitably sized square, depends on the pipe diameter. Recommended size is pipe diameter plus minimum 200mm.

Mark two circles centered on the tape piece.

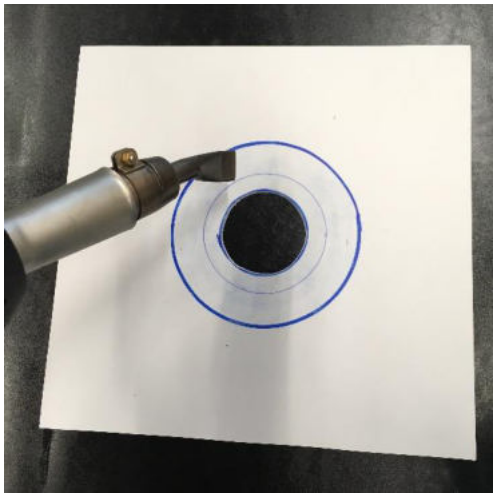
- One for the pipe diameter
- Another 30 to 40 mm smaller

The area between will be the overlap for the pipe sleeve.

Cut out the smaller circle.

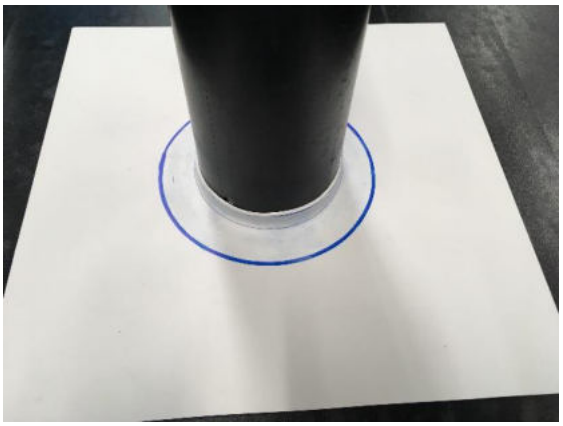


Roughen the overlapping area marked with a sandpaper.

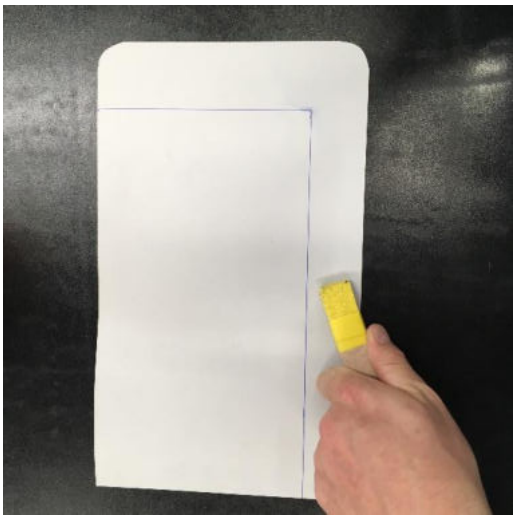


Pre-heat carefully the tape in the overlap area marked.

Pull the pre-heated tape piece over the pipe.



Pull the tape square completely down to the concrete substrate and make sure it fit properly.



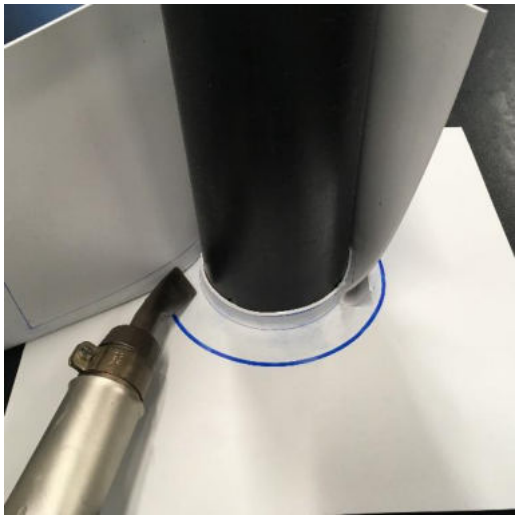
Second, add the sleeve piece:

Cut a suitably sized square, depends on the pipe diameter. Recommended size:

- Width pipe diameter plus overlap minimum 20mm.
- Height minimum 150 mm

Mark the overlap areas.

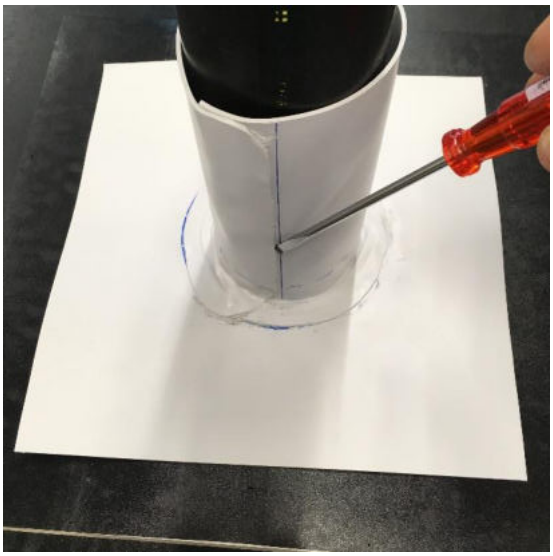
Roughen the overlap/welding area on the sleeve using sandpaper



Pre-heat the sleeve piece on the bottom part to fold a collar for overlap it horizontally on the bottom piece.

Spot weld the sleeve piece in the overlap area on to the bottom piece around the pipe.

Then spot weld the sleeve piece itself horizontally.



Finally weld the seams on the bottom and vertically firmly together.

Check carefully the welded seams with a screwdriver on both sides (if accessable).

7. HEALTH AND SAFETY

7.1 PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT (PPE) - SAFETY FIRST -

Handling or processing epoxy products can cause chemical irritation to the eyes, skin, nose and throat.

- Appropriate eye protection should be worn at all times while handling and mixing products.
- Safety shoes, gloves and other appropriate skin protection must be worn at all times.
- Always wash hands with suitable soap after handling products and before food consumption.

In addition to protective clothing and equipment, it is also recommended to use a barrier cream on the skin. If any epoxy resin or hardener component gets on clothing, remove the garment at once. The friction of resin-saturated fabric on the skin can cause serious chemical burns. Wash your exposed skin occasionally during the workday and immediately if any material gets on it. Avoid using solvents, since they can help material penetrate into the skin and solvents themselves are aggressive and harmful to the skin. Avoiding skin contact by keeping tools and equipment clean is one of the best ways to protect oneself.
Note: Epoxies are very tacky which is partly why they work so well in construction, so it is important to keep them from sticking to your people on site.

Despite safety precautions, with any instances of skin contact rinse immediately with clean warm water and use soap to thoroughly clean the skin.

For detailed information refer to the respective product's material safety data sheet

7.2 FIRST AID

Seek immediate medical attention in the event of excessive inhalation, ingestion or eye contact causing irritation. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel.

Flush eyes with plenty of clean water occasionally lifting upper and lower eyelids. Remove contact lenses immediately. Continue to rinse eye for 10 minutes and then seek medical attention.

Rinse contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and continue to rinse for 10 minutes and seek medical attention.

For detailed information refer to the respective product's material safety data sheet

8. ENVIRONMENT

8.1 CLEANING TOOLS / EQUIPMENT

Uncured material can be removed with Sika® Colma Cleaner.

Cured material can only be removed mechanically (or with heat treatment).

8.2 WASTE DISPOSAL

Brush away and remove any excess adhesive into appropriate containers for disposal when cured, before it has hardened.

Hardened epoxy resin can be disposed of with other combustible waste in a waste incineration plant. In no circumstances, burn the epoxy in an open fire due to the potentially dangerous fumes that could be released. Uncured epoxy resin must be disposed of as hazardous waste. It is forbidden to mix it with conventional waste.

Always dispose of excess or waste materials in accordance with local regulations.

For detailed information refer to the respective product's safety data sheet (SDS)

9. LEGAL NOTES

The information, and, in particular, the recommendations relating to the application and end-use of Sika products, are given in good faith based on Sika's current knowledge and experience of the products when properly stored, handled and applied under normal conditions in accordance with Sika's recommendations. in practice, the differences in materials, substrates and actual site conditions are such that no warranty in respect of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose, nor any liability arising out of any legal relationship whatsoever, can be inferred either from this information, or from any written recommendations, or from any other advice offered. The user of the product must test the products suitability for the intended application and purpose. Sika reserves the right to change the properties of its products. The proprietary rights of third parties must be observed. All orders are accepted subject to our current terms of sale and delivery. Users must always refer to the most recent issue of the local Product Data Sheet for the product concerned, copies of which will be supplied on request.

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